CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1830. [NO. 686.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
If paid during the year of subscription;
$3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding
publication. Advertisers are requested to state the
number of insertions desired, or they will be con
tinued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Temperance Society.

THE members of the Fayetteville Temperance Society are requested to attend a called meeting at the Town Hall, on Thursday 29th inst. at half past 7 o'clock P. M. All others who feel an interest in the cause, or desire to join the Society, are invited to attend.

D. ANDERSON, *Pres't.*
GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.* *July* 20, 1830.

Fresh Teas, &c.

IMPERIAL, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Tea of recent importation and superior quality.
100 Bags Green Coffee,
50 Kegs Nails.
Just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
July 22, 1830. 85-3w.

J. TRISBIE,
Dentist.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Fayetteville, that he intends spending a few days with them for the purpose of attending to the duties of his profession if required. He has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel where all calls relating to his profession will be thankfully received and attended to.
N. B. Ladies attended at residence if required.
July 21, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings

D. L. Jones

HAS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a
beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Gros de Napoli and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest
lustre and superior quality,
Black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Dark chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs,
warranted real India,
Misses Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the
best value ever offered in this market,
Some superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
Straw and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new
and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all
which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same
kind can be purchased in this market.
Mar 29, 1830. ‖85tf‖

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Principles of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars,
C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*
Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

UNION CANAL LOTTERY No. 13.

Twenty Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE.

To be drawn on 31st July.—Tickets $5, for sale at
"Hewson's Lucky Office,
Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va
July 19, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Anthony W. Horton and Thomas J. Curtis, *vs.* Angus Taylor, Ex'r of Duncan M'Leran, dec'd & others. } IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Jenkins and Wife, and Charles McDonald, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER for six weeks, that unless the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, on or before the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

WITNESS, *William F. Strange*, Clerk and Master, at Office in Fayetteville, this 10th day of July, 1830.
‖84‖ W. F. STRANGE, C. & M. E.

JAS. H. SWINDELLS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth City, Raleigh, Newbern, Washington, Fayetteville, and other places in the route through North Carolina, that he intends visiting the above mentioned places in the month of August next, for the purpose of

Tuning and Stringing Piano Fortes.

Mr. S. does not make a practice of travelling the country, for the purpose mentioned in this advertisement; but so many persons having gone through that district, who know nothing at all of the business, has induced him to undertake the contemplated trip. No pay unless the parties are satisfied.
Norfolk, June 29.—84 3w

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr. JAMES MARTINE of Fayetteville, to cover houses with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard S. Tilden's patent improved plan of covering, which for its decided adantage over all other methods of fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On this plan the builder saves very considerably in the strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requiring strength of timbers well framed in order to bear its weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is quite sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to old buildings—on these nothing more being required than to take off the old shingles, knock down the old nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the state of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water proof as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that will last, according to the best information on the subject, one hundred years. Another very decided advantage of this method of covering is, that it is not subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while it lies on close and smooth, forming the handsomest roof of any in use, it would require the strength of a man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the use of tin in house covering, it is well known and used in many parts of the world, and believed to be far preferable to any kind of fire proof covering except copper. It has however fallen into disuse in some parts of the United States, wholly on account of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a number of nails being driven through each sheet in such a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked and attached to the roof in such a way as to render it quite impossible to leak one drop. The public may at once place the most implicit confidence in the mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and as to its last, we could produce the best testimony that it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet perfectly good. It has the most decided advantages over all other methods of fire proof covering except copper; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia setting forth the advantages of this plan.

We have also empowered Mr. Martine to introduce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either by letting any person have the work done by the square or otherwise selling the patent right for any town in the State. Mr. Martine will give the necessary instruction as to the method of turning the tin and putting it on.

BURD & TILDEN.
July 1, 1830. 82-tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.
June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 24, 1830. 81tf.

A good Cow wanted.

Apply at this office.
July 8, 1830.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given
HALL & JOHNSON.
May 20.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Money.—We are now at one of those periods which will sometimes occur when there is a surplus of money on the market. Men who possess money, find it difficult to invest it, and have to go about seeking for borrowers; so that the old relations are reversed, and the lender has become servant to the borrower. The banks are obliged to employ brokers to sell their "trash," and even send their Directors about the streets offering to discount notes. Borrowers are beginning to think they have now so secured the advantage, that they will be able to keep it forever; and even the Lame Ducks throw off their fears of being demolished by the terrible feet of the Bulls and Bears.

The subjoined remarks of the London Times, on the French expedition against Algiers, possess considerable interest:—

"No port of France ever beheld so grand a spectacle as the departure of this noble fleet, standing out to sea to decide the fate of Africa, or perhaps of the Bourbon dynasty. The number of ships of war of which it is composed amounts to 68, among which there are twelve ships of the line and twenty frigates. The number of transports amounts to 277, accompanied by seven steam-vessels, making in all a fleet of more than 350 sail. The military force embarked on board the ships of war and transports is not less than 30,852 infantry, 534 cavalry, 2,327 artillery, 1.350 engineers, besides officers, medical staff, commissariat, and other necessary appendages of an army. The whole of the force will thus amount to 37,577 men, and 3,984 horse. This armament sails in three divisions, consisting each of three brigades. It is evident from the great proportion of artillery and engineers, that the Commander-in-Chief expects that the Dey will stand a siege. The general staff of the different divisions and services amounts to 800 officers. In the expedition we find the names of not fewer than twenty five interpreters of the Moorish, the Arabic or Turkish languages. General Bourmont, the Minister of War, is Commander-in Chief; Lieutenant General Baron Berthesne commands the first division; Lieutenant Count de Loverdo, the second, and Lieutenant General the Duke d'Escars the third. Major-General Viscount de la Hite is Commander-in-Chief of the Artillery, and Baron Valaze of the Engineers. Both these officers distinguished themselves in the Spanish expedition. Such is the army placed under this modern Scipio Africanus to enable him to avenge the blow of the Dey's fan, and earn for himself a Marshal's baton. It would be absurd with the very scanty information which we possess respecting the means of resistance which the Algerine Government has been preparing, to speculate on the result of the expedition. The French squadron, which has been blockading Algiers for nearly three years, must have collected pretty accurate intelligence on the state of the defences towards the sea. Besides, we have heard of late, that scientific officers have been making minute surveys, and drawing accurate charts of the coast, at every point which could be either attempted or disputed.

FROM THE NEW YORK CONSTELLATION.

Enoch Timbertoe's Account of the Celebration.

NEW YORK, JULY —, 1830.

Dear Tim—If New York aint the beaternost place for fun, then my name aint Enoch thats all. I guess youd have thot so if youd only ben here independent day and seen how they kept it up. They begun by day brake, ringin bells, firin guns, beaten drums, blowin horns, and all them kind of noises to wake up folks and letem know what was coming. Bang-bang went the cannon—pop-pop went the pistles—crack—crack—crack-ee-te-crack went the fire crackers as spiteful as mud turtles only ten times louder. My ears aint done ringin yet tho I stuffed them chock full of cotton wool. I could not sleep a wink, so up I got and spruced myself up and made my old cowhides shine like glass bottles and off I started to see the 4th of July. I hadent gone fur, afore long come the old revolutioners playin yankee doodle as merry as a flock of bobby Lincolns in hay in time, darn it if it didnt seem good to hear the old tune, I couldent help thinkin afterwards when I saw the voluntary companies trampoosing thro the streets and dressed up all so fine what a difference there was atween them and the old seventy-sixers, they looked like men who didnt fear snakes nor gunpowder, tothers like milleners gals all show and would run at their own shadders. As for marchin howsumever I gess capten shutes company would beet the Yorkers all holler, cause why? they dont chork the left foot here which is a capitol plan to keep step by.

I had a royal good time goin round among the booths as they call em here. I gess there was much as a thousand round the park though I did'nt count em all. There want no riertus behavier as I saw tho there was plenty of tellers with their gals there eatin pig and oisturs. I wished most plaguly your sally had been here Ide treated her to as much as she wanted. I didnt take nothin stronger than syder all day long tho I tried plagy hard to wet my whistle with sum of arther tappings whine that Ive heard so much tell of. One feller said he'd got sum and says I lets have a glas, and says he plank yer money fust, and so I poned out a fourpence happenny and he poned out a tumbler full of the a t burgundee imported expressly for 4th of July says he. Do you call this burgan ee, when Ide done drinkin says I—to be sure I do says he, the raal a. t. says I—dont you see the brand on the kord says he—I sees it says I—well what more do you want says he—O nothin says I only if twant for the name ont I should gess twas nothin more than lases and water. He tried to laf it off at fust but when I told him Ide expose him if he didnt give back my money he looked like a stuck pig and handed over quick cnuff. I got a sheet of gingerbread to boot.

I told you somethin about the new York niggers in my last but Ide no idee theyd keep the 4th of July—but theyre a plagy independent set here I tell ye—they had a regular bilt procession the day after the white folks and marched thro the streets with drums beatin and colers flyin jist as stilish as trainin day. There was all the boot blacks and chimble sweeps in the sitty sum on horseback and sum on foot—if it hadent been for their faces you couldent have told but what they belonged to some of the voluntary companies they ware dressed up so smart. I saw big dick the feller that cleans tripe in the market on horseback there—he looked as terse as boreypart till sum of the butchers boys drove by, I gess he looked a leetle sheepish then but he stuck up his head as soon as ever they was out of site. I must close this pistol now, hoping you are well and kickin.

Yours with A steam
ENOCH TIMBERTOES.

A person visiting the London Museum of curiosities, was shown the skull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visiter. "Bless you, Sir," replied the cicerone, "it was his skull when he was a little boy!"

The Danish sloop of war Fortuna, from Santa Cruz and St. Thomas, is here, we understand, for the purpose of receiving on board (in due time) His Excellency Gov. Van Scholten, who arrived on Monday last, in the ship Britannia, from Liverpool. The object of His Excellency's visit to this country is not fully known, but is undoubtedly of a public and official character. We are by no means certain that there is no foundation for the following paragraph, having seen a similar statement under a Copenhagen date, and the Danish government being under engagements to ths country for the satisfaction of claims, which it may be inconvenient for it to meet in ready money:

The Paris Moniteur states that a negociation is on foot between Denmark and the United States of America, for the cession of the Danish Island of Saint Croix (Santa Cruz) in the West Indies, in payment of pecuniary claims which the United States have urged against the Danish government, and allusion to which was made by the President in his opening speech to Congress. A captain of the Danish navy has been sent to America with despatches respecting these proposals, and Mr. Van Scholten, the governor of St. Thomas, is said to have gone to America, to assist the Danish minister in the negociation.

The above paragraph is from the Journal of Commerce of this morning; and we republish it merely for the purpose of expressing our conviction that *there is no foundation whatever* for the suggestion, that it is contemplated on the part either of this Government or that of Denmark, to negotiate for the cession to the United States of Santa Cruz.

Independently of objections that would and ever will, we trust, be found insurmountable, drawn from the interests, institutions and policy of this country, against acquiring any *island* territories; there is no sort of proportion between the value of the island in question and our claims (which, moreover, are now adjusted and limited by treaty to some $7,000,000) upon Denmark.

The visit of Gen. Van Scholten, if official at all, as probably it is, is more likely to have reference to some commercial regulations, such as a reduction of duty here on Coffee, Sugar and Rum, whereby the intercourse between the United States and the island of which he is Governor might be rendered more advantageous to both parties.—*N. Y. American.*

What abundance crowns the labors of the husbandman this season! Frederick county, in Maryland, it is stated, will yield wheat enough for 200,000 barrels of flour. The produce of one county alone in N. York (Dutchess) is estimated as sufficient for the whole population of the State. Plenty every where smiles on the land—east and west, north and south. The Georgia Patriot says, "there never have been known such crops of small grain in the State, as it has been blessed with the present season. The wheat and rye have generally been reaped and saved. The crop of oats is very heavy and will soon come in. Wheat is worth about 50 cents per bushel, and Indian corn has already been offered at 12½ cents."—*Nat. Int.*

Commodore Tucker—I remember well hearing this venerable man relate his receiving the first commission in our navy. He was at Marblehead, soon after his return from England, and at the time Washington was at Cambridge. Tucker, then a young man, was cutting wood before his mother's door, when a gaily dressed officer rode down the street. It was in the dark of the evening, and the officer seeing Tucker thus employed, rode up to him and asked him if he could inform him where the *honorable* Samuel Tucker resided. Tucker, astonished, answered him in the negative, saying there is no such man lives here; there is no other Sam Tucker in this town but myself. Immediately on hearing this, the officer raised his beaver, and bowing low, presented him his commission in the Navy.

Upwards of $70,000,000 of Saving's Bank Capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the preservation of the Government.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down railways:

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set the whole world a gadding. Twenty miles an hour, sir! Why, you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work: every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Various people will turn into the most immeasurable liars, all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance—'Only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense! I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan.' 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Alleghany?' 'Why, indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town in twelve: well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork, and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling, whisked away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honor, it is only to steal off to the Rocky Mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them.—And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, mounted on bomb shells, would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential, topsy-turvey, harum scarum whirligig. Give me old solemn, straight forward, regular Dutch canal—three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog or trot journies—with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden: it is more scriptural, and suits a moral and religious people better. None of you hop, skip, and jump whimsies for me."

Doctor Lathrop.—Dr. Lathrop was a man of genuine piety, but much opposed to the noisy zeal that seeketh "to be known of men." A young divine, who was much given to enthusiastic cant, one day said to him, "Do you suppose you have any real religion?" "None to *speak* of," was the excellent reply.

Dandy.—Whiskers, a check shirt, a jemmy whip, high stays, and a small hat, covering a head destitute of brains, are the essentials necessary to form an exquisite or modern dandy.

To all persons without the bounds of the State, the parties and politics of New York are as puzzling as were the enigmas of the ancient Sphynx. After some fifteen years study, people abroad had begun to get some insight into the mystery of party denominations there; when, on a sudden, a year or so ago, a host of new sects sprung up, almost swallowing the old, and, like the shaking of a kaleidescope, presenting an aspect totally different, though composed of materials identically the same. This sudden change was enough to puzzle the Great Magician himself; (and one object of his present visit may be, for aught we know, to study the new state of things, and ascertain how the elements of old parties have combined in forming the new—this, however, by the way.) For our own parts, if any body this side of Communipaw can tell what are the distinguishing principles, objects, characteristics, or affinities, of the Agrarians—the Workies—the Regulars—the Regency—the Infidels, so called—the Mechanic Working—the Wrightsmen—the Radicals—the Skeletons—not to mention the more familiar Tammanies, Buck-tails, &c. &c., it is more than we can do, and we fairly "give it up." In fact, on this subject, we find ourselves in the predicament of certain worthy Members of Congress, who, when a question is put which they do not understand, or have not attended to, look around to see whether others, in whom they have confidence, rise or sit.
Nat. Int.

The Kentucky Reporter of the 7th instant contains an immense number of extracts from different papers in favor of Mr. Clay as the next President.—A supplement accompanies that journal, containing an address in favor of that gentleman from "the Fayette corresponding committee." There is no longer any doubt that he will be a candidate.
Phil. Inq.

PRICE OF TRAVELLING.

From New Orleans to Louisville, a distance of 1910 miles, all the way by steamboat,	$30
Louisville to Cincinnati, do.	5
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, do.	12
Pittsburgh to Erie, 130 miles by stage,	6
Erie to Buffalo, 96 miles by steam	3
Buffalo to Schenectady, 320 miles canal	12 90
Schenectady to Albany, stage,	62
Albany to New York, steam,	2
	$71 52

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Eighty years ago.—We present our readers with the following extract, as a specimen of a Tract published eighty years ago. The drift of it is evident. 'It is not only pleasant, diverting, witty and refreshing of itself,' says the preface, 'but it contains a moral that is far more precious than all the tinsel of its outward show.' It is also stated that three editions of it were sold in a fortnight.

The Indictment & Trial of Sir Richard Rum, &c.

By a special commission of the peace, a court was held, May 28, at Punch Hall, in the kingdom of Toaping, before the R't Worshipful Sir Nathan Standfast, and Sir Solomon Stiffrump, chief judges of the Courts of Justice, constituted by King Bacchus.

The Court being set, and the prisoner placed at the bar, the jury was called over as follows, viz:—

Timothy Tosspot, Benjamin Bumper, Giles Lcikspigot, Theophilus Toaper, John Sixgodowns, Obediah Thirsty, Richard Rednose, John Neversober, Anthony Idlefellow, Nathaniel Spendthrift, Jonathan Lovedram, Edward Emptypurse.

[It is surprising any one of these jurors should have been allowed to be sworn. Every one of them should have been peremptorily challenged for favor. John Sixgodowns and John Neversober were the very last who should have been placed on this jury.—They would of course be partial to their profligate companion Rum.]

Against whom, Sir Richard having made no exception, the clerk proceeded to read the indictment, as follows—

Clerk.—Sir Richard Rum, of the county of Flip—thou standest here, indicated, for that thou, not regarding the good of thy fellow-creatures, hast, in bold and audacious manner, knocked down, killed, maimed, and despoiled many of his Majesty's good liege subjects. Also, that thou hast for many years, and still dost, hold a traitorous conspiracy with Mr. Punch and Mr Flip, two as notoriously wicked as thyself, by and with whose assistance thou dost intoxicate the heads of good honest well-meaning people, to the ruining of their persons, and impoverishing of their estates; so that many a poor man's wife and children sit at home, wanting what is sinfully wasted in your extravagant company as will appear by many credible witnesses, who are deplorable instances of the truth of what is here alleged against you. All which facts are contrary to the good and wholesome laws of the kingdom, as well as against the king, his crown and dignity.

What sayest thou, art thou guilty or not guilty of what thou here standest indicted?

Sir Richard.—Not guilty.

Clerk.—How will you be tried?

Sir Richard.—By the opinion of all judicious persons.

Clerk.—Crier make proclamation.

Crier.—O yes—O yes—O yes—If any person can inform the Court of any murders, treasons, or other misdemeanors committed by the prisoners at the bar, let them come into Court, and they shall be heard in their several orders.

Call John Vulcan, the blacksmith.

John Vulcan!—Here!

Clerk.—Thou art desired to declare what thou knowest in relation to what the prisoner stands indicted for.

Vulcan—May it please the honorable bench, and you gentlemen of the jury—I am very well acquainted with the prisoner at the bar, and that your honors will have reason to judge, when I have told you all that I have to say. I am a blacksmith by trade, and being liable to much heat, I have, for many years, had an unquenchable spark in my throat, which I might quench with a little Spruce Beer or Cider; but happening to be acquainted with the prisoner, I became a lover of his company; and when I am once got into his company, scarce ever parts with me till he had catched me by the noddle, tripped up my heels, and laid me flat on my back, so that I have not been able to get up to go to work for two or three days; besides having my pockets picked, and my head and bones ache, he hath set my wife's tongue a going like a paper mill—so that with the life I lead on the one hand it makes me weary of my life, and sensible of my error. And I am sure Sir Richard ought to be punished for seducing honest men at this rate. This, gentlemen, is my grievance, and I hope you'll take it into consideration.

Mr. Shuttle, the weaver, Tom Snip, the tailor, Jim Blank, the lottery vender, Tom Friz, the barber, and Zack Strap, the cobbler, being called, corroborated the testimony of Vulcan.—New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, also testified to the same effect, and the accused was doubtless convicted, though we are not sure, inasmuch as the concluding part of the trial has been mutilated.

New York, July 19.

Sudden Squall —One of the most severe and sudden squalls came across the lower part of this city, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, that we ever witnessed. There were no indications of a storm—the sun was yet pouring down his beams with melting intensity—and there was no gathering blackness in the west. There was scarcely a breath of air, and a part of the sky only was obscured by a few light hazy clouds. Suddenly there was a roar from the West, like the rushing of mighty waters. We were in Broadway, and glancing our eyes through Liberty street to the North River, the whole waters seemed boiling in a foam. In an instant more, the rain descended over the lower part of the city, like a second deluge, driven by a furious whirlwind. Many accidents occurred of which we gather the following notices from the morning papers.—"Nearly opposite the Battery, a small sloop sunk in an instant; an eye witness who described the scene, mentioned that he observed the sails filled; at the instant he was turning to speak to a companion who stood beside him—with the same glance, he observed that the sails wielded by a sudden veering of the wind, and in about a second, when he again looked, the vessel had sunk! A small row boat is said to have been capsized, and several lives were lost. It has however, not been ascertained how many. Nearly opposite the Albany Basin, two small sail boats, containing each two persons, were capsized, but no lives lost. Some eight or ten Norfolk, Richmond, and other packets, lying in Coffee House slip, broke loose, and drifted out together. Several broken bowsprits and some other minor damages were the consequence. But for the peculiar security of our harbor, the East River would have been covered with drifting vessels. A good deal of damage was done to merchandize on the wharves, by the rain, and torrents of water, which so suddenly filled the gutters and all other low places." It is remarkable that although the storm was so severe, it was not felt above Canal street—and what is still more remarkable, the sun shone out during the whole tempest. Several people in the streets were thrown down, and one of the carriers of this paper was lifted up and thrown down somewhat injured. He thought his foot struck against the moon, but is not positive. Probably it was a fixed star, as the moon must have been shining upon the antipodes at the time.—*Com. Adv.*

The great Eclipse of 1831.—This Eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will again be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 12½ minutes of a degree, that of the moon 31½. Of course the eclipse will be *annular;* that is, in all places where the sun will be eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The centre of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean on the morning of Feb. 12th, in lat. 31 deg. 55 minutes N. and longitude 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock; or at 3 hours 54 m. P. M., apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 deg 30 minutes N. Thence curving Northwardly, 47 minutes more, it will enter the U. States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in 6 minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton district, South Carolina, in latitude 34 degrees 37 minutes N., longitude 82 deg. 38 minutes W., where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian.—Thence passing over North Carolina into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James River, near Richmond, and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Eggharbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk Point, in 8 minutes it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet; and in 6 minutes will enter upon the South Western extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity, as it approaches the verge of the earth; in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 51 deg. and 58 deg. 40 min. W. long. at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4 h. 30 m. or 6 h. 25. m Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2h. 31m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about one hour from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on the map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse is central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse.—Lines drawn on the map of the United States, parallel to the central track at intervals, on the south side, of 200, 185 and 175 miles, and on the north at intervals of 225, 250, and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for nearly any place in the United States, observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far south as the city of Quito in South America.

Boston Rail-road to the Hudson.—A great meeting was held by adjournment at Fanueil Hall, on Monday last, to consider a report made by a committee appointed at a previous meeting, recommending that application be made to the Legislature for permission to the city of Boston to subscribe *one million of dollars* to a joint stock for the construction of a Rail-road from Boston, north and west. The immense Hall was filled with citizens, whose countenances, says the Patriot, expressed the absorbing interest they took in the proposed measure. After much discussion, the consideration of the subject was further postponed until the first Monday in August. The meeting, generally, was in favor of the project, and hisses were, until checked by the Mayor, directed against the speakers who opposed it.

FROM THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER.

Died, at his residence near Goshen Hill, Union District, on the 6th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL SELBY, aged 101 years, 3 months, and 22 days. This gentleman retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree until within a few days of his death. He could see to read any common print without spectacles, his eyesight never having failed him in the least. He was very fond of horse racing, and but a few weeks previous to his death, was seen on the race ground charging his horse from one end of the field to the other, swinging his hat and huzzaing, making small bets and occasionally taking a drop of whiskey, of which he was remarkably fond. He has frequently been seen, within the last year, mount his horse and gallop him four or five miles, nearly at full speed, and would walk through his plantation as nimble as if he had not been more than forty years old. Two or three years since he run a foot race for a small wager with his son in-law, a young man of considerable activity, and beat him with ease. He was a great marksman, and would shoot with any man for a small bet. He possessed a comfortable property, and lived very independent. For the last fifteen or twenty years he has invariably made a practice of visiting some store or public house in the neighbourhood every Saturday, at which place he generally got very *tipsey;* if he happened to be too much intoxicated to ride, he would stand erect, place his hands on his hips, and fall asleep, in which position he would stand and sleep till he was sober enough to ride, when he would mount his horse, and never break a sweeping gallop till he arrived at his own door. He has resided in Union district a great many years, and was a good neighbor, a kind father and husband, and has left a wife but a few years younger than himself. He sustained an irreproachable character for honesty, punctuality and benevolence, and was respected by all who knew him.

The London correspondent of the New York Morning Herald says—

"Yesterday we received New York dates to the 27th ultimo, by which we have the report presented in the House of Representatives by Mr. McDuffie, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the currency. It is very much praised by able economists, as an intelligent exposition of sound principles and correct practical views, and coming here, as it did, immediately after the report of Gen. Smith in the Senate, it afforded many of the friends here of your country, a proud reason for defending your institutions against the imputation so frequently made of late, that they are never to be settled, but are eternally to be the sport of capricious opinion, and unworthy political intrigue. These official reports, in fact, have done more credit for the United States, so far as it is founded on a belief in their political stability and a confidence in the sense, information, and honesty of your men, than any documents that have made their appearance for the last ten years.

The Courier de Smyrna gives the following account of the Sultan's habits and situation, in answer to the statements of some of the French papers.

From day-break the Sultan is in the midst of his troops, he attends their exercises, tastes their bread, and visits their hospitals; no portion of the military administration escapes his personal inspection. He devotes a portion of the day, to business with his Ministers, the rest is devoted to affairs with his private Secretary. This Prince who is represented by these papers as shut up in his Harem, and surrounded by his women and his eunuchs, has not yet quitted the camp at Rawd, where there is not to be found one of either.

The population of India is immense. The amount of it cannot, of course, be known with any thing like accuracy; but the following is probably as near an approximation as can be made: The Bengal Presidency, 58,000,000; the Madras Presidency, 16,000,000; the Bombay Presidency, 11,000,000; total British 85,000 000; subsidiary and dependent (say) 40,000,000; outports in the bay, &c. (say) 1,000,000—total under British control, 126,000,000; independent States, but awed by the British arms (say) 10,000,000—approximate total, not European, 136,000,000—total Europeans, about 40,000.

FROM THE DISOWNED.

A Great Man's Patronage.—The Prince of Conti was embarrassed for want of money—would to heaven that the want were confined to the prince of Conti! People refused any longer to trust him. His coachman came to his highness one morning.

'The horses, my lord, want hay and corn.'

'Give them hay and corn then,' said the prince.

'But, my lord, the farmers and the corn-chandler refuse to supply me any more till their accounts are discharged.'

'Ah, that alters the matter,' quoth the prince, very gravely.

'But, your highness, what shall the horses have?'

'Have!—call my steward.'

The steward appears.

'So the corn chandler and farmers refuse us credit—the rascals—do they?' said the prince.

'Yes, my lord.'

'Humph! Who *does* give us credit?'

'No one, your highness.'

'No one!'

'Yes—now I think of it, my lord—the pastrycook does.'—

'Honest fellow—we must encourage him!' cries the prince. 'Coachman, your affair is settled—*give the horses cheesecakes and custards.*'

Hints to Mothers.—Parents, and especially mothers, should be aware that the natural effect of the extreme heat of the season, and of teething, separate or conjoined, is feverish disturbance, diminished appetite, and impaired digestion in their children. They ought also to know that whatever deviation is made from extreme simplicity and regularity of the diet of these young beings, will necessarily aggravate their restlessness and sufferings. All the trash of fruit, cakes, and pastry of any kind; coffee or any beverage except pure water, or toast water, ought to be sedulously withheld. The question at this time is not what is agreeable at the moment to the child, or chimes in with the oftentime silly fondness of the mamma, but what will be most likely to guard it from an attack of summer complaint, and in fact to save its life. To preserve coolness of the skin by light and loose dress; bathing daily, in lukewarm water, or even cold water if the skin be hot and dry; regular airing out of doors, in the morning, and on the approach of evening; the bed room well ventilated, but the air so admitted that it shall not blow directly on or over the bed, are among the additional means of prevention. Finally, we would conjure mothers, when their infants are unwell at this season, we might add at any season, to give no medicine on their own responsibility—to listen to no neighboring gossip—to be deceived by no impudent quack; and every quack is as impudent as he is generally ignorant, or he would not be periling the lives of his fellow creatures, by thrusting on them alleged sovereign cures for bowel complaints, under the title of vermifuges and the like. If mothers delay in sending for physicians, let them also delay in giving physic. They may, when the infants are ailing, sometimes arrest diseases, by curtailing the usual quantity of food and giving it of a still similar quality, or what is still better, by enforcing abstinence, except from such drinks as rice or barley, or gum arabic water, slightly sweetened or salted as may be most agreeable. Beyond this, mothers are bewildered; and if they will go blundering on, theirs be the penalty, as theirs assuredly will be the blame.

Journal of Health.

Dr. Maculloch's Ideal History of the Origin of a Town.—In the case of country towns, where high land laird or a speculating society has not interfered, is a matter of analysys, for the fashionable science of political economy, to discover how one of them has grown, or by what cement it is united. There is a church; that is the ordinary foundation. Where there is a church there must be a parson, a clerk, and sexton. Thus we account for three houses. An inn is required on the road. This produces a smith, a saddler, a butcher and brewer; they require a baker, a tailor, a shoemaker and a carpenter. They soon learn to eat plumb pudding, a grocer follows. The grocer's wife and parson's wife contend for superiority in dress, from whence flows a milliner and mantuamaker. A barber is introduced to curl the parson's wig, and shave the smith on Saturday night; and a stationer to furnish the ladies with paper for their sentimental correspondences; an exciseman is sent to guage the casks, and a schoolmaster discovers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter, a hosier, and a linen draper, follow by degrees; and as children come into the world, they begin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The parson becomes idle and gouty, and gets a curate, and the curate gets a wife and 20 children: thus it becomes more necessary to have more shoe makers, tailors and grocers.—Alas! too happy people! in the mean time a neighboring apothecary hearing with indignation that there is a community living without physic, places three bottles in a window, when on a sudden, the parson, the butcher, the inkeeper, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife, become bilious, and find that they have got nerves, and their children get water in the head, teeth, and convulsions. They are bled and blistered, till a physician finds it convenient to settle; the inhabitants become worse and worse every day, an undertaker is established. The butcher having insulted the tailor over a pot of ale, he to prove his manhood knocks him down with his goose. Upon this plea, an action of assault is brought before the next session. An attorney sends his clerk over to take depositions and collect evidence; the clerk finds a good opening, sets all the people by the ears, becomes a pettifogging attorney, and peace flies the village forever. But the village becomes a town, acquires a bank, a merchant's institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of old maids, a corporation, a mayor, a quarter sessions of its own, a county assembly, the assizes and the gallows.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

'Do you see here,' said a ragged little boy, to a group of young, gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market street in Philadelphia, 'do you see here, I've got a silver sixpence?' They set up a hearty laugh—why, said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy shipper. I have six dollars to spend on Christmas—and that fellow is proud of sixpence. Theodore heard it, and looked thoughtfully on the ground for a moment—then recollecting, 'six dollars to *spend*,' muttered he, 'but sixpence to save is better than all that.'

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapt up for several weeks, when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him—Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket—you should plant it. The little boy understood him better when he told him, that if he pleased he might buy some fruit in the market and stand in the shop and sell it out again. He embraced this offer; doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observed the thrifty and honest turn of the boy, finally took him into the store as an assistant, and allowed him to trade in sundry specific articles on his own account. The closest attention to business; the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious and prudent, in the course of three or four years, enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend the business to double its former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it had become a kind of second nature with Theodore to keep what the sailors would call close to the wind; and he made headway astonishingly now. Soon after he was twenty-one he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and to go into business on his own account entirely. Still he prospered; became an importer, changed finally his business for a wholesale concern—embarked in the India trade; and at last married a fine girl, whose fortune was but little inferior to his own, and it was said after that occurred that he was worth no less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch street; kept his carriage and every thing in pretty style; yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of the origin of his good fortune, the sixpence was blended with the arms upon his carriage. It formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins, he used to say the very identical one he first owned, fastened upon his desk in the counting room,—Remembering thus constantly that by small means he had risen; he still, amid much well bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true, open benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot how to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus smoothly were Theodore's affairs going on, when one sultry summer's day just as he had entered his counting room, a thin squallid figure presented itself at the counter, and asked for employment. He wore a thread bare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop off from his feet. In what capacity, asked Theodore, do you wish for employment? In any capacity, was the reply,—but, sir, continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, my father was a merchant, and brought me up to his profession; I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk.

Theodore looked at the man closely.—He thought he saw some lineament he remembered What is your name, he asked? The stranger hesitated a moment; hung his head and replied in a low whisper, *Jeremiah Budd!* Ah! said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah—yes, said Jeremiah, with a sigh, but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with the silver sixpence: had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been here friendless and pennyless to day.

There was a half triumphant smile on Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visiter, which seemed to spring from much self complacent feeling, but was excusable because it arose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who appeared now to confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him into the business-doing world, an active, prudent valuable man The lessen taught in the story is too plain to need a word in addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man, who has not spent more money foolishly in his life, than would be necessary to keep him comfortably now?

COUSIN NANCY:
Or the Virgin of 70!

"I will lay you a dozen of wine, Tom, that I go in and make love to Cousin Nancy," said the gay Frank Dewese to his associate in frolic, as they stood one evening in the piazza looking through the window into a room where sat the lady in question, busily engaged in extracting the sweets of the last novel.

"Done for a dozen," replied the laughing Tom, "it were worth a basket of Jolly's best to see you rouge gathering on the furrowed cheeks and skinny lips of that walking anatomy: that splendid example of the eternal sisterhood.

Cousin Nancy had toiled on through life for threescore years and ten, enjoying all the platonic pleasures of single blessedness. In all respects but two, she was, to say the least, sufferable; but her affectation was as provoking as her amatory disposition was vexatious. The first never allowed her to keep a kalender beyond her thirty-first year—made her ape the dress, manners and habits of a girl—use rouge without bounds—wear gaudy dresses—attend juvenile assemblies of amusement—and take lessons in music daily. The second (her amatativeness) was ever hurrying her into love and adventures—making her the bore of all beaux; sending her heart on one wild goose chase after another, until she could scarcely have sworn to it as her own; and leading her to imagine she was making conquests wherever she went. Reader, can you not see her now before you, large as life? her gray locks saucily giving the lie to her raven papillotes, her corrugated phiz smeared with paste rouge until it looks like a mine of red chalk; her sinewy neck and withered bosom forming a deep yellow ground to display the lace around it, and exposed with a generosity which fifty years ago would have been irresistible; her dress flashing with rainbow ribbons, and her fidgetty movements belying the restless activity of the soul, fretting within its venerable tabernacle?

You can now appreciate the motives of the young men for engaging in their mischievous plot—if you cannot, we pity you.

Cousin Nancy was on a visit to Frank's paternal residence, but she had remained so provokingly long that Frank was out of patience with her, and could so far forget hospitality as to hoax her occasionally for fun's sake.

The bet was ratified by a mutual grasp, and in went Frank, assuming an air of awkward mystery that was calculated to arouse the suspicion of his venerable cousin. Closing and bolting the door behind him, he drew the curtains, taking care to leave a peep hole for his accomplice, who surveyed the preparations with infinite glee; he then seated himself by the side of his thunder-struck cousin, and seizing her unresisting hand, began to whisper soft things in her ear. She was amazed with joy; wriggled on her chair; *tried to blush;* in short she acted like a fool.—Frank now proceeded still further; fell on his knees and poured out a torrent of unmeaning rhapsody; called her a goddess—angel—idol of his soul—besought her to have mercy on him and declare his fate—any thing, even the killing no, was better than his suspense. "Speak, my adored cousin, pronounce my sentence, and oh! let it not be that which will drive me to despair or to commit suicide."

"Why, my dear Frank—you must know—how can I—that is, it is so unexpected—time to decide."—Dearest of women, must I remain in agony till morning? Well, I will strive to live till then—but then, then you must give me my answer." He caught her in his arms, and she made no opposition, but sighed deeply—"my *dear dear Frank!*" His lips wandered freely over her face and neck, trailing the moveable complexion after them, and daubing his chin, cheeks and nose most elegantly in its sanguine hues; he tore himself from her—tumbled purposely over a chair—mistook by a similar accident the closet door for the entrance to the passage—and finally joined his almost smothered friend, who was bursting with suppressed laughter.

"Bravo, Frank! Bravissimo! the wine is yours, but by all the powers of farce and comedy, it is richly earned; wipe off the red lead, Frank, from your lips—'twill poison the Burgundy."

The next morning Frank came down very late and languid into the breakfast room; scarcely noticed the members of the family, but seemed to be entirely busied with yawning, sipping his coffee, and tumbling the morning papers His friends were surprised at his conduct almost as much as they had been by the gorgeous display of Cousin Nancy, who had made an early appearance in the character of Aurora, clothed in all the tints, hues, and colours imaginable. Streamers, red, yellow and blue, fluttered from head, waist and ancle; lace contended with muslin, and silk strove with satin, to add to the charms of the fair virgin of seventy, while all the mysteries of the cosmetic art had been poured out to gratify the various senses to which the young and beautiful address themselves.

Frank and his cousin out-sat them all at table. He was just finishing his roll and about rising from the table, apparently unconscious of *her* presence.—"Francis! dear Frank," sighed his cousin. "What will you, fair cousin?" "I am ready to answer your question of last evening." "Question! what question, cousin?" "Nay, dear Frank, spare my blushes—your proposal was unexpected—it is accepted," and she was just falling into his arms, when he stepped back with a look of the most perfect astonishment—"a proposal, cousin! in God's name what do you mean! you alarm me!" "Perfidious man! deceiver! did you not on your knees offer me your heart and your hand?"

"My heart! Oh Lord! My hand! Ha, ha, ha, drunk—Drunk I must have been—ha, ha, ha."

In two hours cousin Nancy, two trunks, six band boxes, a squirrel and two canaries, were packed into the stage, and driven off to Washington together.—They never returned. NOEL.

Boston, 1830.

Cure of the Tooth-ache —At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate case of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism,) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of æther, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth."

[The remedy has been a long time in use in this city. We have seldom known it fail to give relief.]—*Nat. Int.*

Cure for the Dysentery.—It is probably not so generally known as it should be that *Boiled Milk*, thickened with flour, and taken in the first stages of Dysentery, is, in all common cases, an invaluable remedy.—Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

Mr Quin, a colored clergyman of the African Church, was robbed of $1800, at his residence in Mulbery street, on Thursday last. The Money was in City Bank Notes—one bill of $1000, one of $500, and three of $100.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Lending Jewels.—A lady, viewing a few days since, the magnificent display of plate and jewelry appertaining to one of our principal metropolitan jewellers, observed, amongst other splendid articles, a diamond necklace worth £75,000. On inquiring whether a purchaser was likely to be found for his expensive trinket, the person who shewed the jewellery, replied, "No Madam; we cannot hope for such a thing; but our money is returned to us, and with interest too, by merely *letting out* articles like these, which the first Nobility cannot be ashamed to *hire*, because their *purchase* would employ a *fortune*."—*Court Journal.*

In a party the other evening where the merits of the Dundonnell case was warmly discussed, a gentleman who contended against the opinion of a lady, for the insanity of the late Laird, observed, "What do you say, Madam, to a person lying down on his back, and allowing fowls to feed off his body?"—"All you can make of that (said the lady,) is, that like many other married men, he was *henpecked.*"

Sun flower Oil is likely to become an article of extensive manufacture in this country. The American Farmer states that at a large dinner party in the neighborhood of Baltimore, recently, consisting of gentlemen from town and country, a Salad, dressed with Sun flower Oil was eaten, and was pronounced to be excellently well dressed, nobody suspecting it not to be Olive Oil. By an improved mode of extracting the Oil, a bushel of seed will yield a gallon of Oil. Land which produces Indian Corn will yield from 50 to 70 bushels of the seed or grain of the sun-flower per acre.

Rapid circulation of the premium tract—*Dickinson's Appeal to American Youth on Intemperance.*—147,000 copies have been distributed during the last six months. The Journal of Humanity says of this tract—"Into the hands of the young it should be put universally, as a gift more precious than silver or gold."

Deaths from Cold Water.—At Philadelphia on Monday, a man named Weems stopped at a pump and drank a considerable quantity of water; he had scarcely finished the draft, when he fell and immediately expired. On the same day and the day before, several persons lost their lives, or suffered great pain from an imprudent use of cold water.

A friend called in last evening to inform us, that he witnessed yesterday afternoon the death of two men in South street, from drinking cold water—and about the same time, another man died from the same cause in Shippen street.

We understand that a young man died down last evening in Chesnut street, nearly opposite the National Hotel, and died almost immediately.—This was also the consequence of an imprudent use of cold water.

U. S. Gazette.

Two men died in Elizabeth street, on Sunday last, we are informed, from drinking cold water.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we witnessed another man drop down apparently lifeless from drinking water at a pump at the rear of the City Hall: the restoratives were made use of, and he afterwards recovered.

Two laboring men lost their lives in Orange street, on Friday, by descending a well for a hat.—*N. Y. American.*

Painful Occurrence.—Yesterday Mr. Farland, a stevedore, while engaged at work on the deck of a vessel, in the lower part of the city, was suddenly overcome by the heat, he fell down and expired. He was carried to his house in Second below Spruce street. His wife, in the hope of restoring his restoration, started in haste for a physician—at the corner of Second and Gaskill street she took a drink of water, and was immediately so much affected as to be unable to stand. The most humane attention was bestowed by the people in the vicinity, but in vain; in a few minutes Mr. M'Farland was taken home a corpse, and laid beside the dead body of her husband.

Mr. M'Farland was mentioned to us as an industrious but poor man; his *four little children* are now orphans, without the means for procuring a morsel of bread—their case is one that appeals with force to the best feelings of our nature, and we cannot doubt that in Philadelphia, there will be any lack of full and *prompt* ministration to their wants.

U. S. Gazette.

The largest ship (says a late London paper) ever registered, was the Commerce de Marseilles, her tonnage being 2.745 15-94. The tonnage of 120 gun ships is about 2,600 tons; example:—the Caledonia, of 120 guns, is registered in the King's Books at 2,632 15 94; the Nelson, of 120 guns, at 2,616 4 94; and the George IV., 120 guns, at 2,602 14 94 These four ships are the largest that ever floated.

[The ship under cover at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and nearly finished, will might be launched in 60 days if necessary is larger than either of the above, being about 3,000 tons.]

The Common Council, on Wednesday passed an ordinance, authorising a subscription of stock, to the amount of *twenty thousand dollars*, in the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company. This sum it is estimated, will enable the company to supply all deficiencies in the process of navigation and transportation, (which has heretofore limited their operations,) and to afford facilities, if required, to individual enterprize. It gives us pleasure to state that the fiscal affairs of the Corporation are in so healthy a condition as fully to justify this act of liberality for public good.

Norfolk Herald.

The St. Louis Republican of June 22 says—"Mrs. Anne Royall has left us, breathing denunciations, loud and deep, against the city, and all who therein inhabit."

Work a passage.—A paddy applied to work his passage on a canal, and was employed to lead the horses which drew the boat—on arriving at the place of destination, he swore, 'that he would sooner go on foot, than work his passage in America.'

Mr. Henry Manton, of Johnston, was robbed of bills to the amount of five thousand dollars, while at the theatre, in Providence, last Friday night.

A writer in one of the papers of the day, says, "I have for more than twenty years past, kept meat hanging up in my smoke house, through the summer season, and no fly or bug has injured it

To prevent such injury I take clean strong ley, made of wood ashes; I commonly boil it to make it stronger than it generally runs off, then I take my bacon and smoked beef, having two or three gallons of the ley in a large iron kettle, I take each piece of meat, and dip into the ley, so that it is completely wetted with it, then let it dry; then I hang the meat free from bugs and worms, no taste of the ley is ever perceived, not even on the outside."

Cleopatra, daughter to Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and joint successor with her brother to that throne, was a young woman whose beauty of person could only be equalled by the brilliancy of her understanding; in her were united all the perfections that allure, and all the charms that captivate and enslave the mind. Her wit was refined by judgment, her taste improved by science, and her manners formed by the hands of the Graces.—Thus favored by nature and improved by art, Cleopatra was at once the object of admiration and contempt, her virtue fell a sacrifice to her charms, and her innocence became the victim of her vanity.—*Josephus.*

Mr. Clay.—The Ohio State Journal of the 15th inst. says—"The United States Circuit Court for the District of Ohio, commenced sitting on Monday last at Columbus—present the Hon. John M'Lean and the Hon. John W. Campbell. This town is now thronged with distinguished visiters from this and the adjoining states; among whom is the Hon. Henry Clay, who attends the Court on professional business, and whose health, we are much gratified to say, is completely restored. He came to this place, we understand, by way of Chillicothe; and received on his route the most unequivocal proofs of attachment and respect which a free people can bestow on a public benefactor."

The same paper states that a convention of Delegates assembled at the seat of Government and nominated General Robert Lucas, as the Jackson candidate for Governor of Ohio. Only 38 Delegates were present, representing between 20 and 30 counties, or about one third of the whole number.

Kentucky.—Great excitement has been produced in Kentucky by the President's Veto. In addition to the meeting in Lexington, which we noticed in our last, there have been others, numerously attended, in Jessamine, Woodford and Bourbon Counties, all breathing the same spirit of mortification at the course of the President, and recommending Henry Clay to the people of the United States, as his successor.

At the recent celebration of our National anniversary, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress gave for a toast at a public dinner—

Our Union. The high and holy trust committed by our fathers: the only shield of civil and religious liberty. May it be *immutable* and *immortal*.

The Richmond Whig remarks—"We beg leave to point the emphatic attention of North and South—Unionists and Nullifiers—to the pointed and decisive toast of Mr. Speaker Stephenson. It breathes the sentiment of united Virginia—one and all—Jackson and Anti-Jackson; or if there be exceptions, they are too inconsiderable to deserve notice. At such a time, such a sentiment, from so high a quarter, is of inappreciable value. The *mistake* about Virginia, originating in the idea that Mr. Giles was the organ of her opinions, has led to much of the excess which is witnessed in South Carolina."

The following toast was given at a dinner in Lancaster, on the 5th, by the Hon. James Buchanan, member of Congress:

PENNSYLVANIA—Content with victory, she has hitherto surrendered its honors and rewards to her sisters. The day has come, when her well known devotion to the Union demands, that with the firmness and moderation which belong to her character, she should take the lead in maintaining the Federal Constitution against the novel and dangerous doctrine of "nullification," by which it is now assailed.

The following toast was given at Charleston on the 4th July.

"By Major BELTON, U. S. Army, a guest—*South Carolina*—Now and forever, Free and Independent."

No member of the American Union is *independent*, any more than a wife undivorced. All the States are subject to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. The People, when they ratified the Constitution, married and incorporated the States. If South Carolina should attempt a revolution, she would not then be forever *independent;* she could not escape the alternative of subjection to some power, whose yoke or whose *protection* she would feel as the death of her *freedom* and her honor. Her politicians who vapour about disunion and *blood*, cannot seriously anticipate those evils; but still, there is a grave responsibility for such extravagance: the youth of the State must receive false and injurious impressions, and the enemies of Republicanism and our Republic, abroad, conceive new hope of the failure of our whole political system.—*Nat. Gaz.*

In one of the South Carolina papers, complaint is made that Mr. Poinsett has not chimed with the *nullifiers* in his State. It is not long since Mr. P. left a country (Mexico,) where he saw enough of both the theory and practice of *nullification*—the anarchy and wretchedness prevailing in the Spanish-American States have arisen, in several of them, from the assertion of a pretended right to secede or withdraw from confederacy or union, whenever the general government did not give satisfaction to particular provinces, or submit to their dictation.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Nashville papers mention that the President of the United States arrived at his residence near that place, on the 6th inst.

The Hon John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, with his family, arrived here on Wednesday, from Halifax, (N. C.) and departed immediately after in the steam boat Potomac, for Washington.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Decent Toast for a civilized community.—"HENRY CLAY.—May he, instead of being elected the Supreme Executive of these United States, be driven so far beyond the frigid regions of the Northern Zone that all hell cannot thaw him."

Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

A person in the State of New York, who has edited for twenty years a Federal paper called, indeed, the "*Federalist*," is denouncing certain citizens of that State, to whom he is opposed, as *Federalists*. It shews the value of party names.

The Hon. Robert H. Adams, Senator in Congress from the State of Mississippi, died at Natchez on the 3d inst. His illness was short, and but a few moments before his death, he was supposed to be convalescent, but a sudden and unfavorable change in his disease soon terminated his existence.

We were yesterday highly gratified by the examination of a beautiful miniature copy, by Mr. A. Dickerson, of a portrait of "George Washington, Colonel Commandant of the Provincial Forces raised or about to be raised in the Colony of Virginia." The original painting, from which this copy is taken, is in the possession of George W. P. Custis, Esq. of Arlington House. It was executed at Mount Vernon, in 1772, by Charles Wilson Peale, who was sent for from Philadelphia for that special purpose. This *only original* of Washington when in the British service, and in the fortieth year of his age, remained for many years in the principal parlor at M't Vernon, and on the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802, it was bequeathed, with all the other family pictures, to her grandson, Mr. Custis, where it is preserved, with many other relics of the Father of his Country. Mr. Custis certifies the painting of Mr. Dickerson to be an excellent copy from the original. Mr. D. purposes to have his Picture of Washington in 1772, engraved by a first rate artist, and the proofs will no doubt meet with considerable demand, both in this country and in Europe.—*Nat. Int.*

The South Carolina State Gazette, which has been published at Columbia by Daniel Faust for more than 36 years and has always been remarkable for its good temper, candor and discretion, has passed into the hands of S. J. M'Morris, the publisher of the Southern Times. We find the following sentence in Mr. Faust's address to the public.

"As a reason for not entering into the violence of party spirit which now exists, I must express my entire disapprobation of the present state of the American press, and my firm persuasion, that unless a change be effected, it is destined, at no distant period, so totally to overthrow our splendid political fabric, that not one stone shall be left upon another."

Census of Boston.—The population of Boston is ascertained to be 61,000. The population in 1820 was 42,298. Increase in ten years about 17,500, or about 40 per cent. The increase is large, and ought to be satisfactory to the best friends of Boston. It is not, however, so great as was anticipated.

The Boston Gazette in noticing the probable result of the Census in New England, says—"The result of the Census now taking, will show a population a little rising *two millions*, or a gain in the last ten years of upwards of 340,000 or over 20 per cent. So that New England, besides being a nursery, whence are annually transplanted thousands of her industrious population to all parts of the Union, and we might as well say to all parts of the world, has actually doubled in the last 40 years. Nearly the whole western country, with its two millions of inhabitants, which has in the meantime grown up, is nothing but the blood and bone, cut from the very ribs of New England.

Yet this same New England has contrived by *hook and by crook*, to double herself in the short space of 40 years. This is an unexampled fact that sets all the calculations of Malthus at defiance.

The population of Canton, the chief town of Starke County, Ohio, was in 1820, five hundred and four. By the present Census it is found to contain fourteen hundred and ninety-six; almost trebling its population in ten years.

The borough of Erie, in Pennsylvania, a thriving and handsomely located town on the lake of that name, contains 1451 inhabitants. In 1820, it had 617. This also is a rapid increase.

A woman, residing in Elm-street, was killed by drinking cold water on Tuesday. She was left by her husband in perfect health in the morning, and he was called home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he found her a corpse. She has left four children.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From the Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday.

The Springs.—The unusually warm weather during the last 4 or 5 days has brought a very large number of strangers into the village. The arrivals during the week ending on Sunday evening were 608.

The whole number of visitants now in the village is estimated at not less than 800.

The Bee Hive.—"Lesser tells us that in 1825 during the confusion occasioned by a time of war, a mob of peasants, assembling in Hoherstein, attempted to pillage the house of the minister of Elende, who having in vain employed all his eloquence to dissuade them from their design, ordered his domestics to fetch the bee-hives and throw them into the middle of the infuriated multitude.

"The event answered his expectations: they were immediately put to flight—and happy were those who escaped unstung."

From the N. Y. Constellation.

Esquire.—What is the meaning, in this country, of Esquire, or Esq? We wish somebody would inform us. We are not in possession of Noah Webster's Dictionary, and our devil declares it beats his sagacity all to pieces. We find it applied to all sorts of persons. The Lawyer is called Esq.—The Justice of the Peace is denominated Esq.—the Postmaster is ycleped Esq.—the Militia Captain is dubbed Esq.—the Merchant is an Esq.—the Innkeeper is an Esq.—the Master Printer is an Esq.—the Journeyman Printer is an Esq.—and, *libera nos domine*, even the Editor is occasionally complimented with the appendage of Esq. We, ourself, have sometimes an Esq. dangling upon the superscription of our letters. We know not what to think of it. It has a suspicious aspect; it is, to say the least, very ambiguous; and were it not that the letters are very civil, business-like, and now and then containing cash, we should think the Esq. intended an insult. At any rate we would give all the honor we have ever derived, or ever shall derive from the word, to know its meaning.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1830.

Treasury Notes.—A merchant of this town has requested us to notice the fact that many of the Treasury notes now in circulation are refused by the Tax Collector in payment of State Taxes, on the ground that they will not be received at the Treasury. This should not be. The State having put into circulation this miserable representative of money, ought to redeem every particle of it when presented, except it be counterfeit. There is a very large amount of it in circulation here, and generally in such a mutilated state as to be quite a nuisance. It might be all called in in a year or two, if the Treasurer would receive it freely.

Sheriffs.—We have some hopes that the first election of Sheriffs by the people, which will take place in a few days, will be sufficient to convince all thinking men of the evils of the system, and induce an immediate return to the old mode. If there is an officer in the State, besides our Judges, who should act with perfect independence, uprightness, and firmness, who should be swayed by no regard for popularity, except so far as popularity *follows* a fearless and faithful discharge of duty, it is the Sheriff. His duties place him continually in opposition to the personal feelings and pecuniary interests of the people. The prompt collection of the State and County revenues, and of individual claims, the prevention and punishment of crimes, and in a word, the entire administration of justice, depend upon this executor of the law; and in proportion as he is made dependent upon those against whom he is required to proceed, will his duty be sacrificed to his popularity; public justice be defeated; and his own and the people's real interests be neglected. In several of the counties in which there is opposition to the present incumbents, we have been assured that these evils have been already felt. The Sheriffs have been obliged in a great measure to give up business, and devote themselves to electioneering; and in one instance, lately, one of the most respectable of these officers informed us that the new system had been already several times held up to him, *in terrorem*, to deter him from a rigid discharge of his duty.

There is still another evil of the new system. The candidates have adopted, and will be obliged to continue, the degrading and demoralizing practice of *treating*, as at present pursued by the candidates for the Legislature. If there were nothing else, this of itself is sufficient to condemn the system, and to induce every sober minded citizen to desire its repeal. We do trust that a vigorous and successful effort will be made at the next session, to restore the old, or devise some better, mode of election.

Cocoons.—We have pleasure in stating, that one of our merchants, who feels much interest in the success of the efforts now making to introduce the production of silk in this State, has written to New York to ascertain what price can be obtained for the Cocoons in that city, with a view of purchasing all that may be brought here from the interior. In a week or two we expect to be able to state the result of his inquiries.

We have received the two first numbers of the Journal of Law, published in Philadelphia upon the plan of that popular work the Journal of Health. They are at the service of any of our friends desirous of seeing them.

The population of Petersburg, Virginia, is 8300, being an increase since 1820, of 1610.

University of North Carolina.—At the adjourned meeting of the Trustees of this Institution, held in this City, on the 19th inst. in pursuance of the notice heretofore given, the following members of the Board attended, viz:—His Exc'y. Gov. Owen, Pres't. *ex officio*, Isaac Croom, Duncan Cameron, John D. Hawkins, Thos. D. Bennehan, Thos. Ruffin, Jas. Iredell, Hugh Waddell, John A. Bryan, Fred'k. Nash, Geo. E. Badger, Wm. McPheeters, Louis D. Henry, Alfred Moore, Arch. M'Bryde, Jas. Webb, Wm. Robards, Jos. Caldwell, Wm. Gaston, Willie P. Mangum, Rom. M. Saunders, John Scott, and Chs. Manly.

A Committee, we understand, was appointed to examine into the actual state of the Institution, with respect to its debts and resources, and to report such measures, as may be deemed expedient, for relieving the present embarrassments of the Institution, and improving its future condition.

This Committee consisted of Messrs. Iredell, Cameron, Moore, Henry, Bryan, Webb, Robards, and Waddell, who made a detailed report upon the several subjects referred to them, in which, efficient measures were recommended for carrying into effect, the objects embraced in the resolution.

This report was adopted by the Board, and will, it is hoped and believed, produce the contemplated relief to the Institution.

Raleigh Register.

It has been ascertained that the number of Sunday Schools in North Carolina, is 61—the number of Teachers 572—and of Scholars 3,448.

The Wheat Crops.—The prospects of our farmers in the commencement of the season were not flattering; but they mended with time. At the going off of the bloom, the wheat was considered good; but at harvest, the reapers pronounced it excellent,—and they were right; for throughout this section of country, wheat weighing from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel is common; and on a farm within a few miles of this place, wheat has been cut this season from a field which yielded 15½ bushels per acre, and the grain taken indiscriminately from the heap, and on repeated trials, weighed 70½ pounds to the bushel, after being long and thoroughly dried in the hot sun.

It has been communicated to us as an interesting fact, that Mr. Seymour Puryear, living on the other side of Haw River, counted 1720 grains of wheat, the produce of one grain the present season, upon his plantation.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The Drought.—The drought still continues in this county. We had a fine shower on Saturday last, but it was in a moment absorbed by the thirsty earth, and again the vegetation is drooping and our agricultural friends are surveying their crops with a mournful and desponding eye.—*Rutherford Spectator.*

The Season.—A correspondent in Buncombe, thus writes under date of June 20:—"A considerable drought prevails in our county, and it is very cold. In the first part of this month some frost was seen; and there is said to have been some snow on the large mountains, and at this time it is remarkably cold for the season. Crops of small grain bid fair to be good, while corn crops look very discouraging to the husbandman."—*Ib.*

The Weather.—The weather during the week ending yesterday, has been oppressively warm—the thermometer yesterday at 5 o'clock, in the shade, stood at 90 degrees. The Corn Crop is, we learn, suffering severely from the excessive drought, it being nearly eight weeks since sufficient rain has fallen to moisten the earth for 24 hours.

Norfolk Beacon.

Since our last, Roderick Murchison, of Stokes, and Henry S. Clark, of Beaufort, have obtained licenses to practice Law—the former in the Superior, and the latter in the County Court.—*Ral. Star.*

The Georgia Gold Region.—We have seen an extract of a letter from Coweta Court House, dated on the 28th ult., in which speaking of those in search of gold, the writer says—"these people are stark mad. From 50 to 100 persons pass daily on their way to the Carrol Mines, from those in Habersham, which they are deserting. I have known $2,000 given for the privilege of digging one quarter, one eighth, and one tenth of some lots, and for one lot 20,000 dollars was paid.

Sav. Rep.

The citizens of North Carolina are devoted to the Union; they value its *invalculable* blessings above all price: they look on our Republic as the admiration of the world—its sheet-anchor—the last best hope of man: and whatever they may think of the tariff, they are not prepared to relinquish the many blessings they now enjoy, that chaos may rule again—they will not so far gratify the wishes of every disappointed and reckless demagogue or political vagabond and adventurer, who, brainless as he is pennyless, may come among us preaching nullification. We feel more than ordinary pride and pleasure, in improving this occasion to state, for the benefit of the Mercury, that there is not an individual in the town of Newbern, who advocates the South Carolina doctrines of nullification. We have conversed with the wise, the discreet and patriotic of our citizens, on this subject, without distinction of party, and heard but one general sentiment of execration of them.—*Newbern Spectator.*

We have not yet received the Toasts from Charleston. Those from North Carolina breathe more a spirit of forbearance. In South Carolina, it would seem that the measure of their political temperature is highly heated. Not so in Georgia—patriotism prevails over her sufferings and wrongs; she moves in the path and as a disciple to the constitution, hoping much and fearing nothing. No where is the love of national union, more strongly denoted.—*Milledgeville Messenger.*

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

Having read the Speech "against the prohibitory system," delivered by Mr. McDuffie, during the late session of Congress, and also the circulars of Gen. Speight, and Mr. Rencher, to their constituents, I have come to the conclusion that if Mr. McDuffie did not borrow his statements and arguments from one or the other of these gentlemen, that then *they* must have borrowed theirs from him. Which horn of this dilemma am I to take? Can you resolve me such a doubt. Q.

[The question propounded to us above, is one of a delicate nature. We can only say, that the Speech of Mr. McDuffie, alluded to above, was delivered a few weeks before the adjournment of Congress, and that the circulars of Gen. S. and Mr. R. came out at the close of the session. Still this does not preclude the possibility of Mr. McDuffie's having, in the course of the session (which was a long one) got his ideas from the other two gentlemen. Mr. McDuffie is out of our jurisdiction, or we would call him to account. We have heard, however, from one lately from head quarters, that the true history of the *new light* doctrines is this:—That they were first engrafted by Mr. Calhoun in the South Carolina Protest; that they were then taken up and advanced by Mr. McDuffie, in his late Speech; and that from him they have descended to Gen. S. Mr. R. *et id genus omne.*]

[*Editors.*

Forgery.—A young man of genteel appearance, calling himself Salvadore Cannet, was committed for trial yesterday. The following are the circumstances attending the case. A gentleman, named Angus McNeill, of the firm of McNeill & Barnard, Natchez, Miss. arrived here on Thursday last in the ship Kentucky, from N. Orleans. On his passage, a Check drawn by S. Jaudon, Cashier of the United States' Branch Bank at N. Orleans, for $474 25, payable to Barnard & McNeil, was stolen from his trunk. On Friday at an early hour, the Check was presented and cashed at the Branch Bank in this city, and forwarded same day, with others, to the Bank at Philadelphia, from whence it arrived in this city yesterday morning, having been returned as having the endorsement of Barnard & McNeil forged. Information was immediately given at the Police Office, the Officers were on the alert, and in the afternoon the prisoner was arrested at the Commercial Hotel, Broad street, by Messrs. Benjamin Hays and Homan. It appears that some suspicions of the young man existed, as the captain warned some of the passengers to be cautious in their intercourse with him.

The prisoner describes himself as a native of Old Spain, aged about 21, says he lived 4½ years in New-York, and was last in a counting house in New Orleans; he says he has now $892, an order for $500 of which he had on a person in this city, which order was accepted. The person he has not seen since, he was about to leave this city. The prisoner utterly denies having ever seen the check or having been to the Bank in this city until he was brought there in custody yesterday.—*N. Y. paper.*

Effects of extreme Heat.—A man in the steamboat Commerce, on Wednesday, was so much affected by drinking cold water, that he was unable to stand, speak or move, for about 15 minutes. He was a remarkably athletic man, and in full health.

A lady yesterday fell, near the Park, while walking, in consequence of the heat, and was not without difficulty brought to herself sufficiently to enable her to tell where she resided.

One of the horses attached to a Greenwich Stage fell down yesterday from the heat. Within a few days, several stage horses have died from heat and fatigue between this city and Philadeldhia.

More Sudden Deaths.—On Tuesday evening a man named Smith, driver of one of the Bowery Stages, died in consequence of having drunk cold water. While the coroner was yet holding an inquest over the body, he was called to inquire into another case of death from the same cause.

Yesterday he was again called to hold an inquest over the body of a man whose death proceeded from the same cause.—*N. Y. Amer. July 23.*

We have received from Dr. Deloney, of Fort Gaines, a specimen of Sugar made in that neighborhood. It is of a beautiful bright color, very dry and altogether superior to the general average of New Orleans Sugar. The present crop of cane, particularly on the high land, he says is somewhat injured by the drought; but that on the river low-grounds looks extremely well.—*Milledgeville Rec.*

A SCRAP FOR THE OBSERVER.

A well bred man, does not profess a passion he never felt, to impose upon the credulity of a silly woman, nor will he injure another's reputation to flatter her vanity. He cannot love where he does not esteem, nor suffer his passions to get the better of his judgment.—He misses no opportunity wherein he can oblige a friend, yet does it in so delicate a manner, that he seems rather to have received than to have conferred a favor.

MARRIED,

In this town on Monday evening last, Mr. THOS. R. MURPHY, to Miss RACHAEL P. WATSON.

DEATH.

Every day reminds us of the uncertainty of life, the certainty of death, and proclaims aloud, that by its cold sting every blossom must wither and die. The beautiful, the expanded, and the contracted are alike subject to it; and how often do we see the one promising to yield a bounteous and plentiful harvest, by its influence blighted and decayed, while the other is passed by, as it were, untouched. Death has its choice: it comes at an unexpected hour, and takes from the ranks of the living, those who are calculated to do much good, and who promised fair to become bright ornaments of society. Of this we have indeed a melancholy, but striking example, in the death of the Rev. JOSIAH J. KIRKPATRICK, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, who, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation, departed this life, in the 31st year of his age, on Sunday morning last, at Kirkwood, the summer residence of D. D. Salmon, Esq.

Possessing brilliant talents, a highly cultivated mind, of extensive literary and scientific acquirements, of easy and engaging manners, he cultivated an extensive acquaintance, and gained the friendship of all. As a Clergyman, he was beloved. Over his flock, he acted the part of a faithful shepherd, and by his entreaties and good example endeavored to instil into their minds peace, harmony, and friendship. In short his whole soul was fixed upon the prosperity, the welfare and happiness of the Church. Though he dwelt but a short time amongst them, yet all must acknowledge he was instrumental in doing much good. On the 26th his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of citizens, all of whom, but more especially his acquaintances, lamented his untimely death; for they only could appreciate his sterling worth. Members of the church! mourn! you have cause. Relatives! weep not! your relation has closed his earthly course with a strong and lively hope in HIM who gave himself a sacrifice for sin, "that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—[*Communicated.*

At his plantation in Robesen County, on Saturday the 24th inst., after an indisposition of about three months, LEWIS BARGE, Esquire, aged about sixty years, a man of unblemished character. He was born in Fayetteville, then Cross Creek, and about 15 years ago removed into Robeson County, where for a long time he has been a most useful magistrate, a general arbiter and peace-maker, and a kind neighbour. He has left a disconsolate widow, with a number of relatives and friends to bemoan an irreparable loss.

[*Communicated.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

CLEARED, up to July 21, Ship Phocion for London. Schooner Hussar for Baltimore.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 65 a 75. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

Clerk wanted.

A Young Man who is a good salesman, whose character is unobjectionable, and who would be satisfied with a fair compensation, is wanted in a House engaged in the cotton business. Undoubted recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office.

July 20, 1830. [86 3w.]

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. a yellow fellow named CHESLEY, about twenty years old five feet six or eight inches high, rather impertinent spoken and inclined to be knock-ed kneed, he was raised in Hillsborough, and I have no idea where he will attempt to go as he has never been out of the neighborhood. It is likely he may have a pass.

THOS. JEFF. FADDIS.

July 13. 86 3w.

POETRY.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF METASTASIO.

If every one's internal care
Were written on his brow,
How many would our pity share,
Who raise our envy now!

The fatal secret, when revealed,
Of every aching breast,
Would prove that only while concealed
Their lot appears the best.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families, are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that kind patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, from her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68tf.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Thomas Howard } *Petition for division of Negroes.*
To the Court. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Howard is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said John Howard to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of our independence.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Jones Peterson, and others } *Petition for Partition.*
vs.
Real Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson & Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that unless the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson, and Mary Ann his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of American Independence.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direc from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL give the highest cash prices, for *young, likely* NEGROES, say from ten to twenty-five years of age. *Fellows* would be preferred, with proper certificates for the New Orleans market.

LEWIS THOMAS.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 23, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia. Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5 4 & 6 4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4 4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5 4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3 4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Brape de Lyons, and Italianet Nets,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tatata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6 4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.
February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev Geo. Burder, and the Rev Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best,
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, Foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same.

A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Rebecca Peterson, } *Petition for dower.*
vs.
Heirs of Moses Peterson, dec'd. }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his wife, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and of American Independence, the 54th year.

[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5 4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

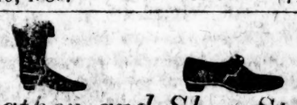
April 15th, 1830.

Saddle and Harness Making,
Coach & Gig Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally.—They trust from strict attention to business, neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES SUNDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.

June 10, 1830. 79-tf.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15, 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors*:

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarboro' Stages.
March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson's

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 75 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware.

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas,
6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.